

Quiz

1. Prostate cancer is
 - a. primarily diagnosed in men under the age of 45.
 - b. the most common non-skin cancer in men in the US and Canada.
 - c. usually metastatic to the lymph nodes at the time of diagnosis.
 - d. not a disease for which there are effective screening measures.
2. The lobes of the prostate are
 - a. the left lobe and right lobe
 - b. the apex and base lobe
 - c. the left and right lateral lobes, anterior lobe, posterior lobe, and median lobe
 - d. the transitional lobe and peripheral lobe
3. If the patient is found to have a Gleason's 3+3 adenocarcinoma during a core needle biopsy, then
 - a. the histologic grade should be coded as 2 (moderately differentiated)
 - b. grade Path Value and Grade Path System should be left blank
 - c. the Gleason's information should be recorded in the appropriate CS site specific factor
 - d. All of the above
4. According to rule M3 of the Other MP/H rules
 - a. if a patient is diagnosed with a new adenocarcinoma of the prostate more than 5 years after the previous diagnosis of adenocarcinoma of the prostate, it is a new primary.
 - b. if an invasive adenocarcinoma follows a noninvasive adenocarcinoma more than 60 days later, the invasive adenocarcinoma is a second primary.
 - c. if a patient is diagnosed with separate adenocarcinoma of the left lobe and another in the right lobe, the patient has two primaries.
 - d. a patient can have only one adenocarcinoma of the prostate per lifetime.
5. A nomogram is
 - a. any predictive instrument that takes a set of input data and makes predictions about an outcome.
 - b. an imaging technique used to precisely define a radiation field.
 - c. used to determine PSA doubling time.
 - d. a unit of measurement (i.e. ng/ml)